

# Drug attrition

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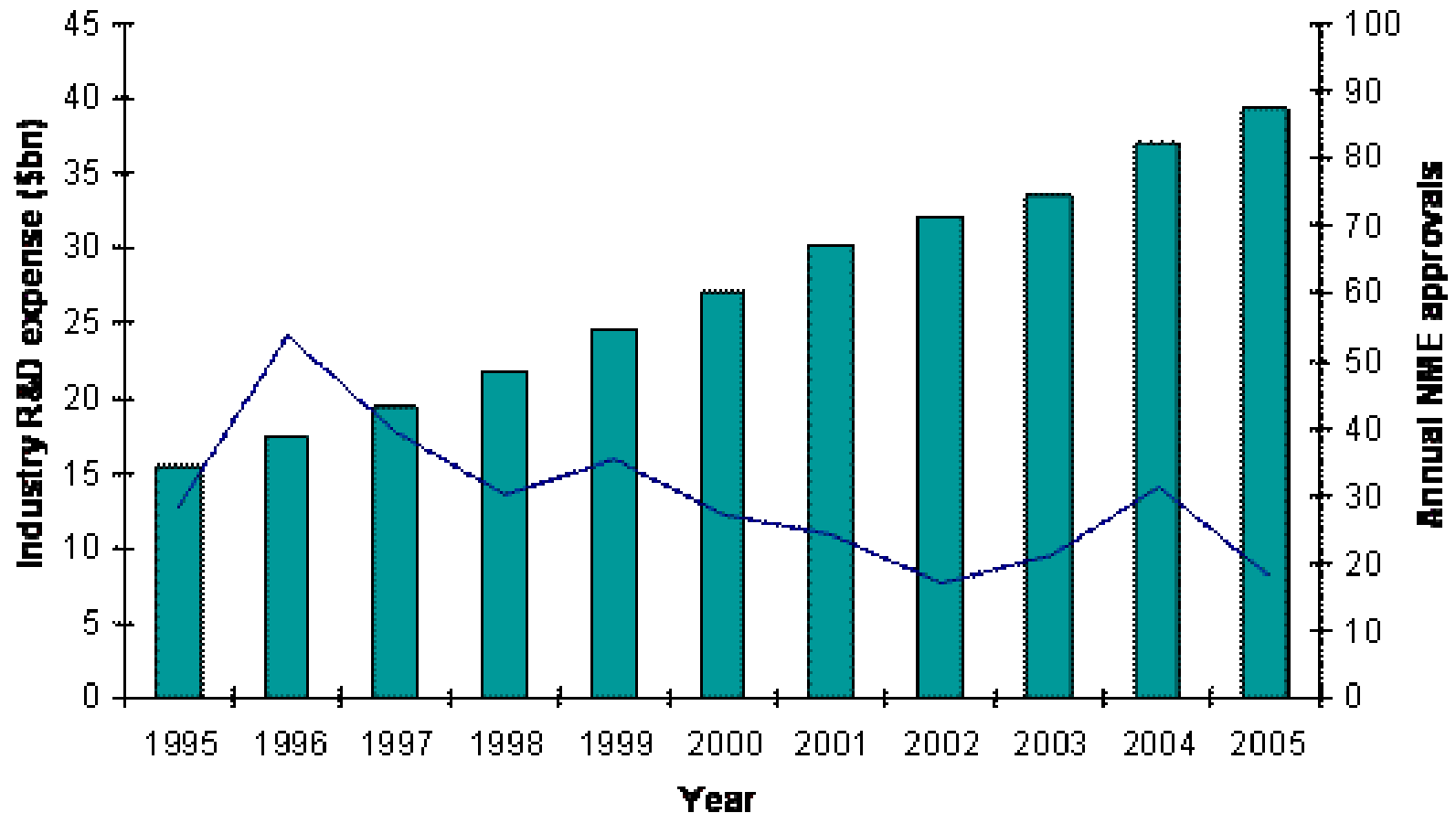
# Agenda

- 13.00-13.45: Pharmaceutical drug development
- 13.45-14.00: Break
- 14.00-14.45: Drug attrition
- 14.45-15.00: Break
- 15.00-16.00: Exercise

# Drug development in the hands of commercial companies

- Drug development is risky, expensive and with long timelines
- Drug companies look for a commercial market and a fair chance of success

# R&D expenditure versus annual NME approvals, 1995-2005



Industry R&D expense (\$bn) — Annual NME approvals

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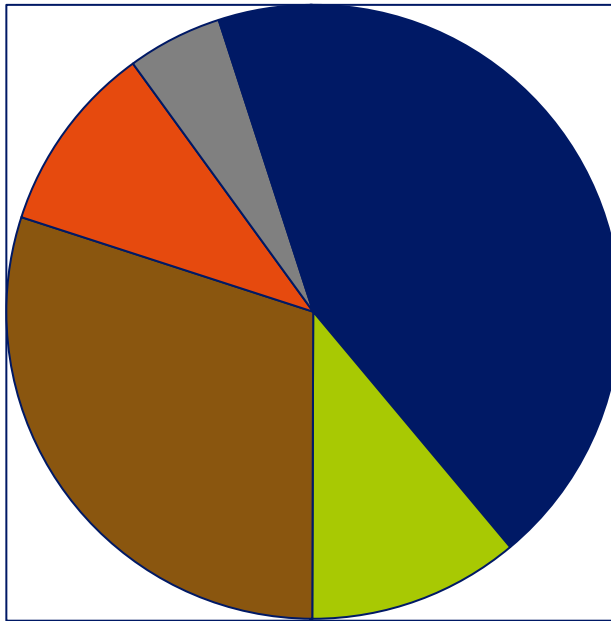
From: Winning R&D Productivity Strategies. Source: Business Insights; PhRMA; FDA

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# Challenges for drug companies

- Income has decreased
- Productivity has decreased
- Shorted period of exclusivity for pharmaceutical products
- Pricing more difficult
- Ethical issues

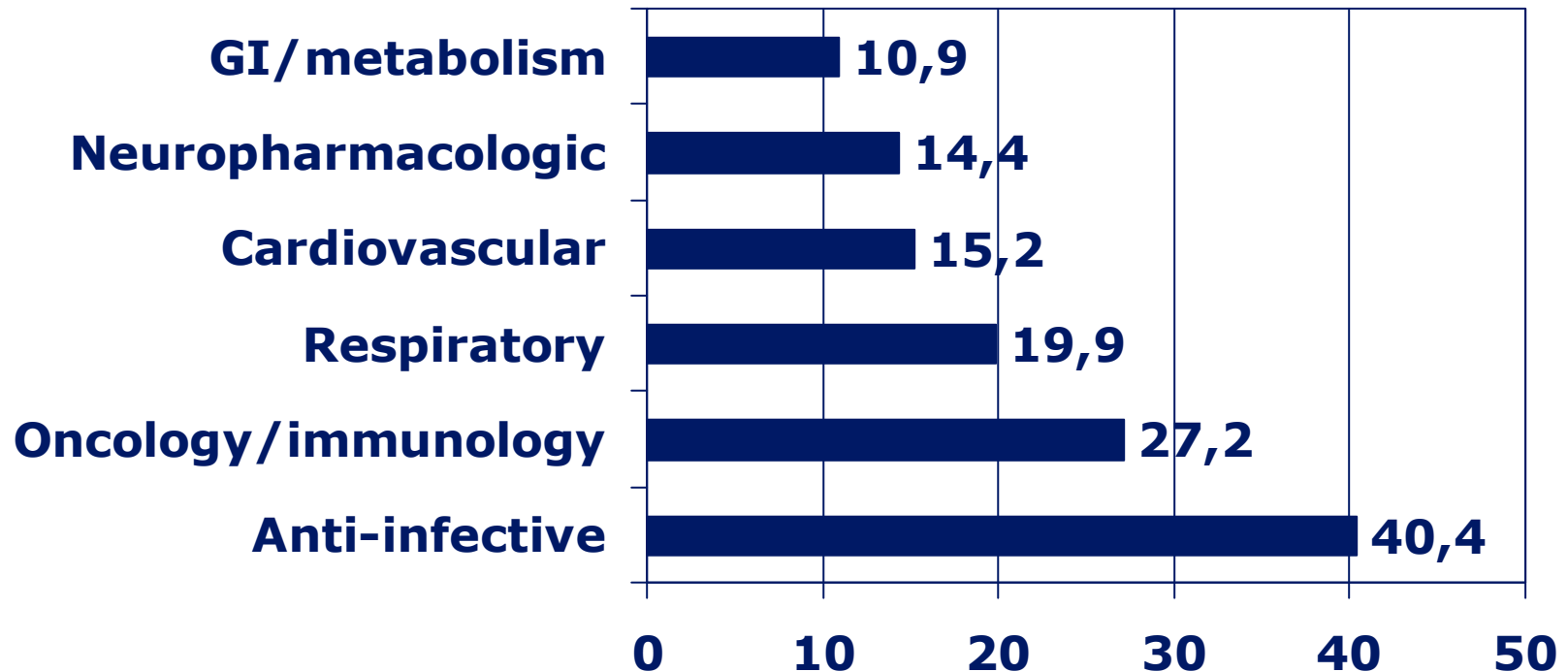
# Main reasons for attrition in drug development



- Pharmacokinetics
- Animal tox
- Lack of efficacy
- Adverse effects in man
- Commercial reasons
- Miscellaneous

*Nature Reviews Drug Discovery 2,  
192-204 (March 2003)*

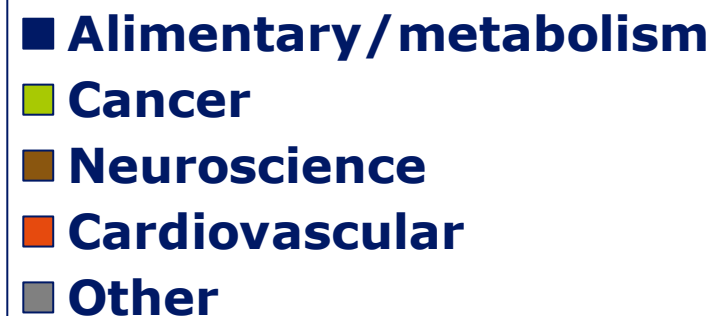
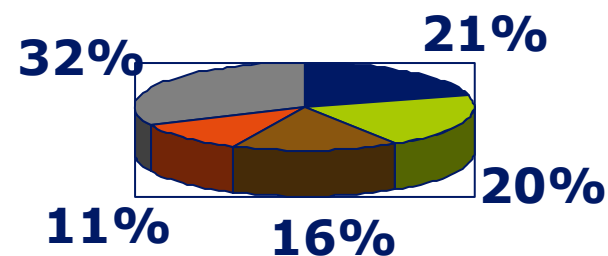
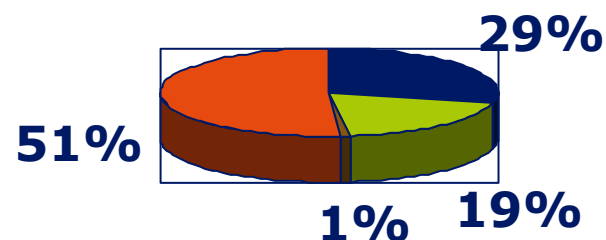
# Approval Success Rates for NCEs Also Vary by Therapeutic Class



*Source: Tufts CSDD Impact Report, 8(3):  
May/June 2006*

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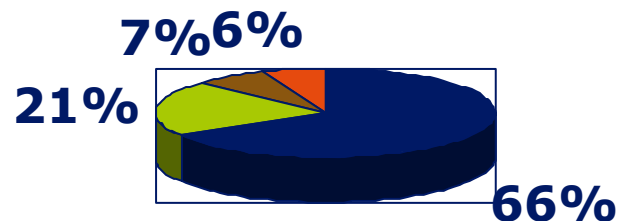
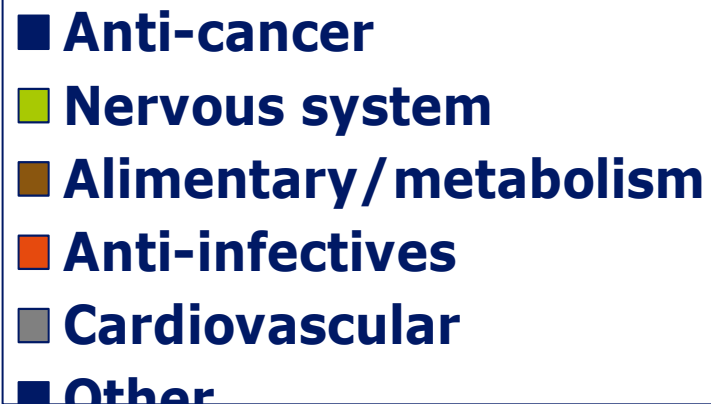
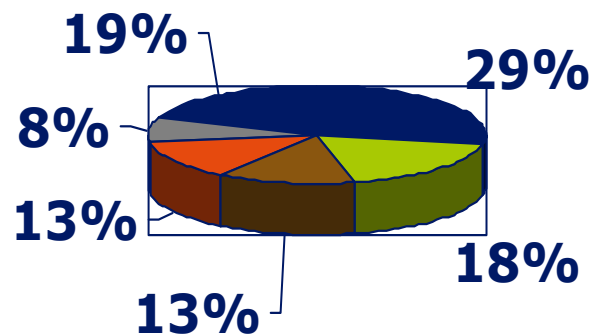
# Phase II failures 2008-2010



Source: Nature Review Drug discovery vol 10,  
May 2011



# Phase III and submission failures 2007-2010

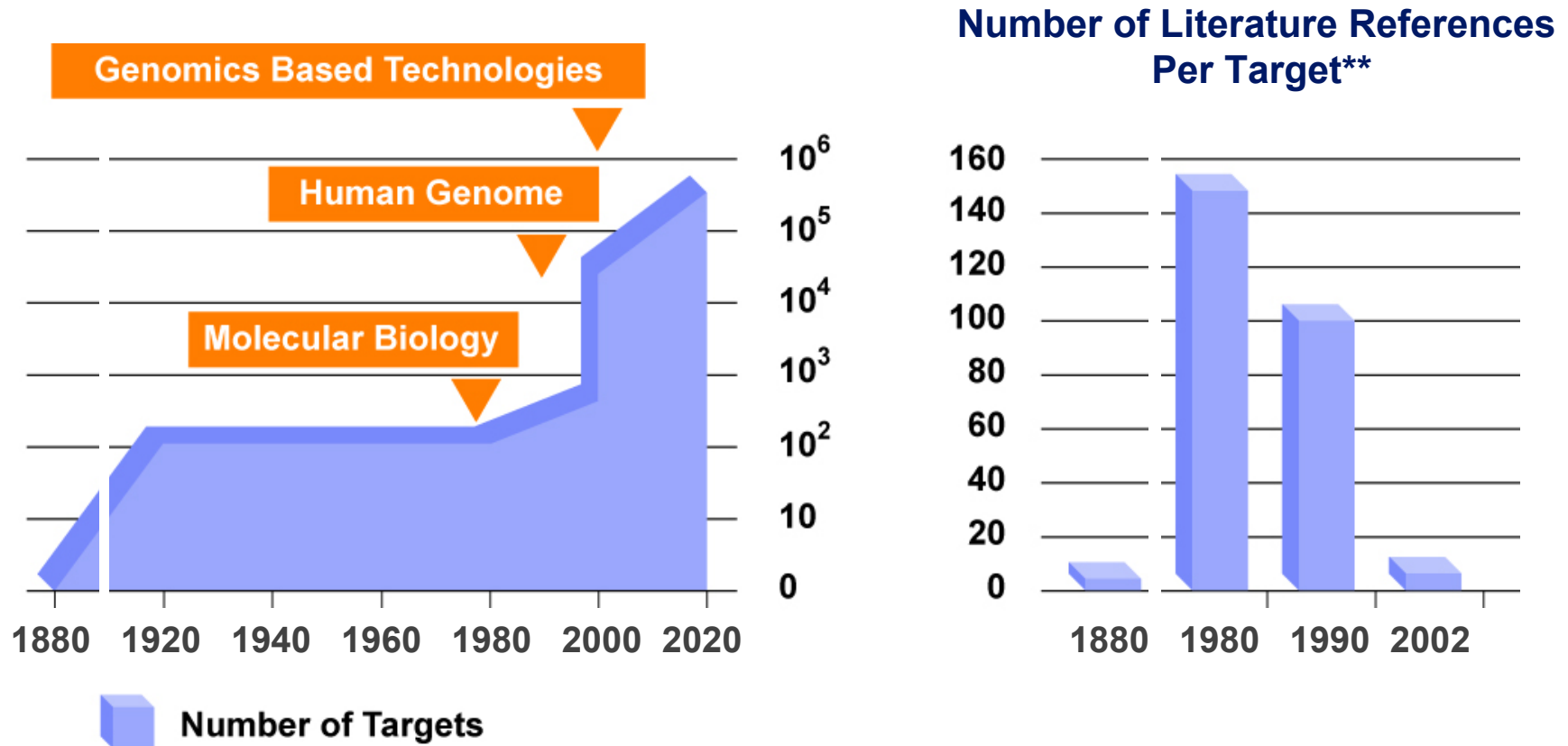


Source: Nature Review Drug discovery vol 10,

# New targets for drugs

- Sequencing the human genome and pathogen genomes has dramatically increased the number of targets for drugs
- but the biological knowledge is often limited increasing the risk...

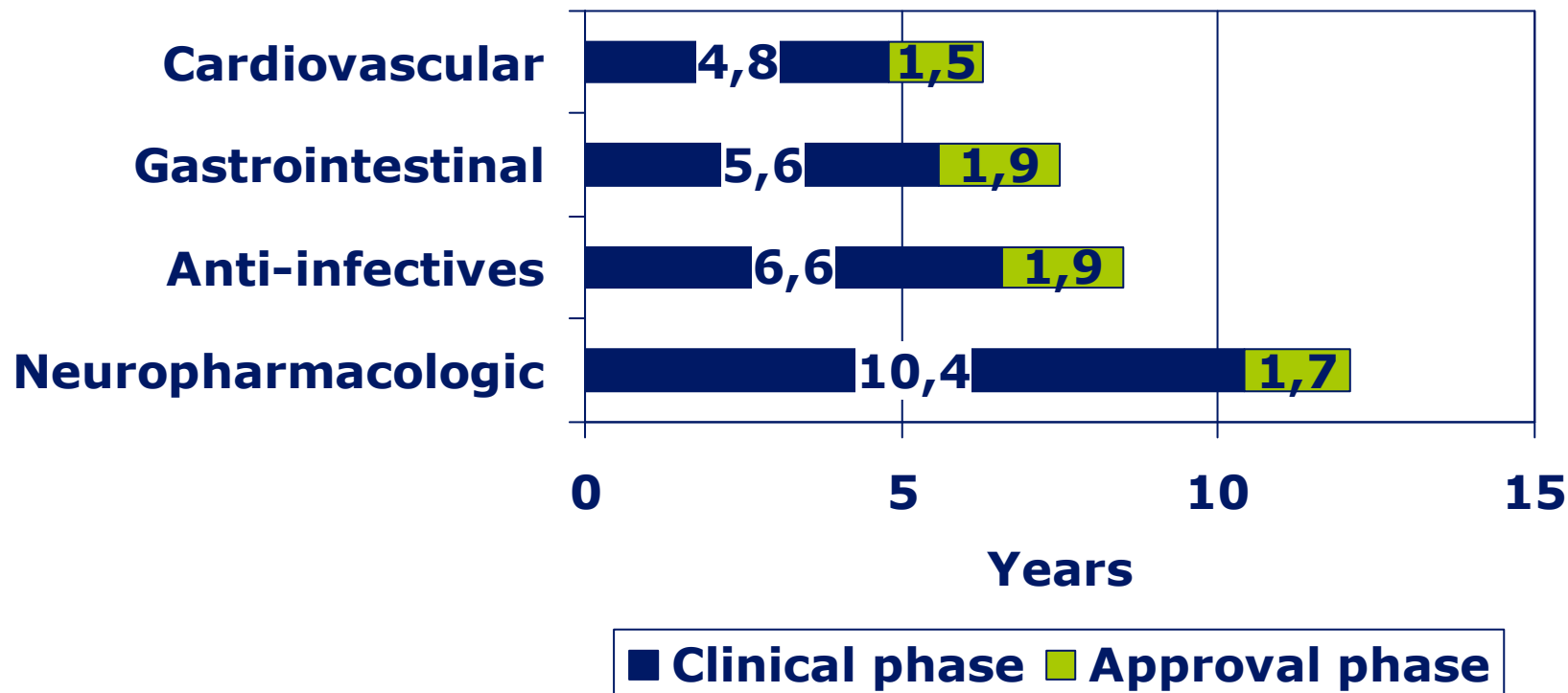
# “Genomics” offer many targets but poor knowledge of each target



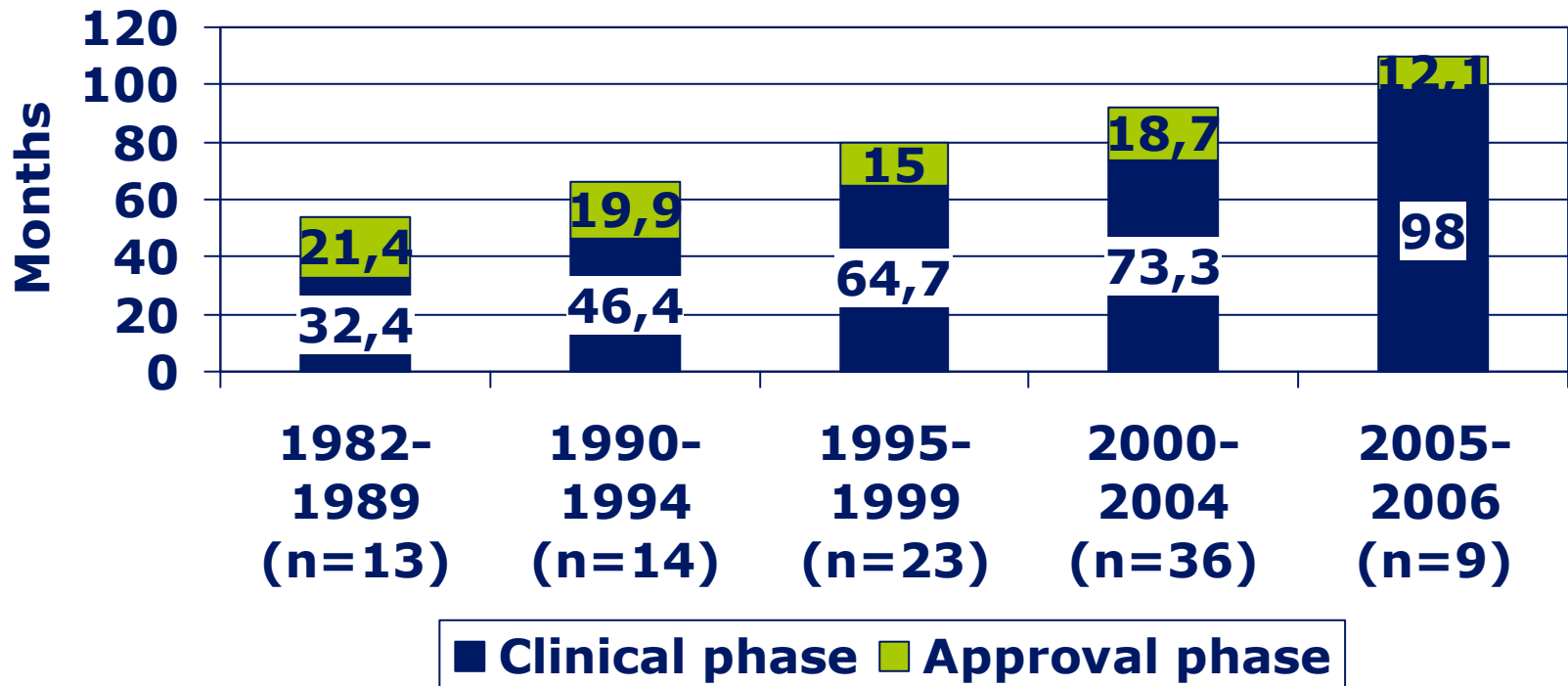
\*\*\* IBM Business Consulting Services Internal Research

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# Clinical and approval times 2002-2004



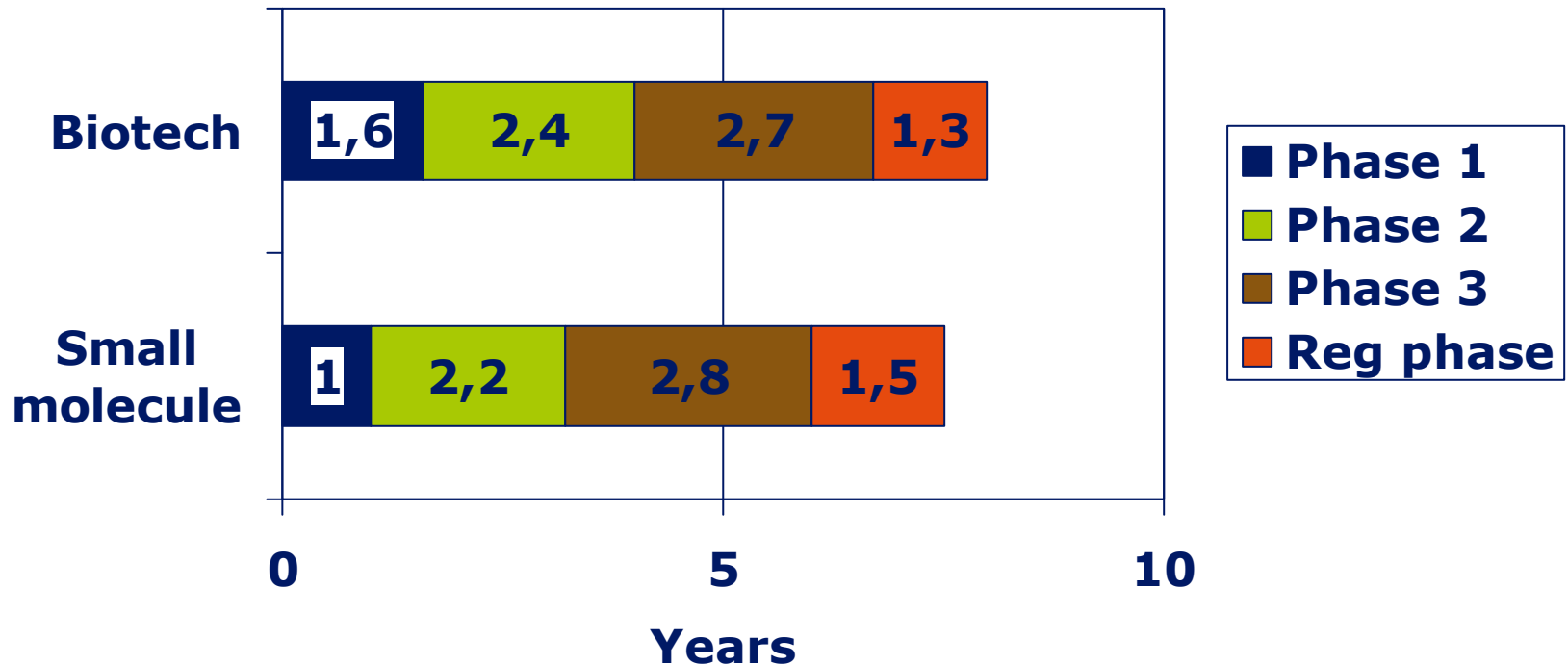
# Development times for new biological entities



*Nature Reviews Drug Discovery* **7**,  
479-488 (June 2008)

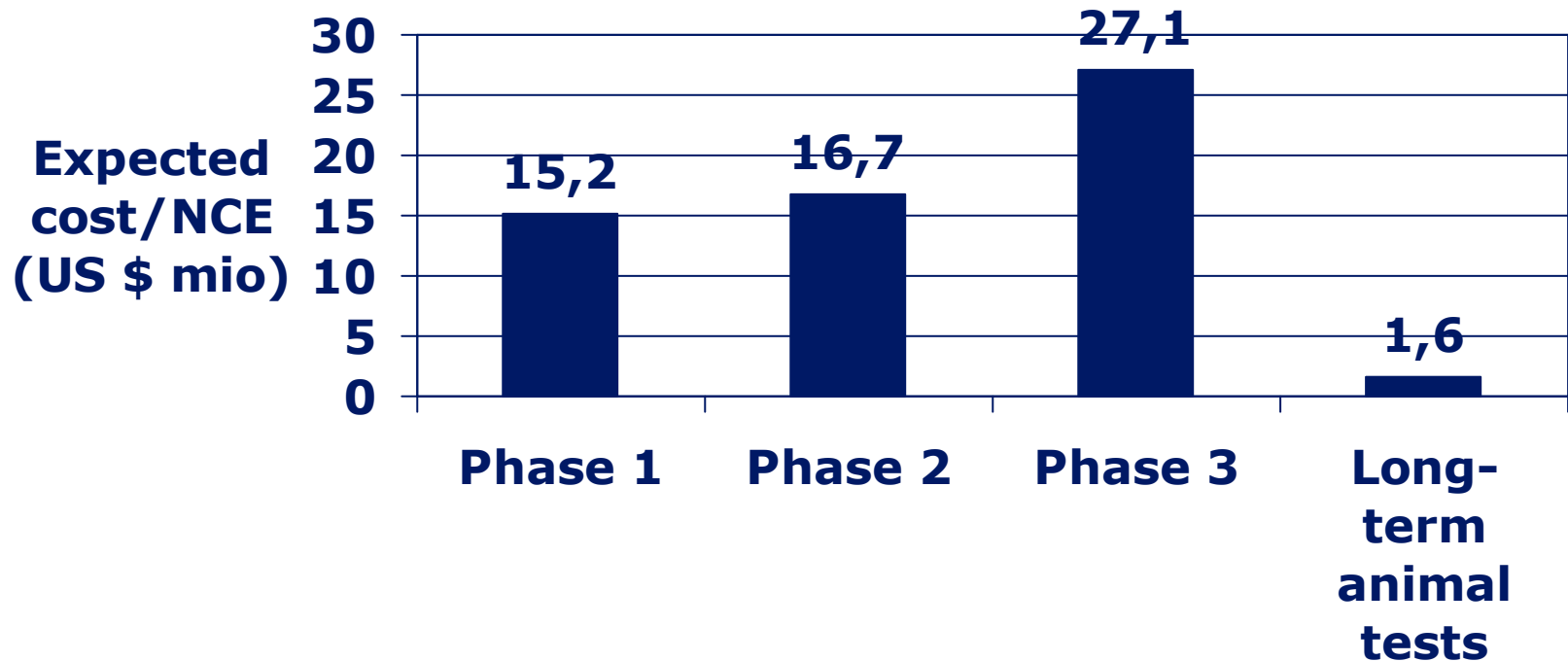


# Biotech and small molecule development times are similar



*Source: Tufts CSDD, 2006*

# Cost of clinical testing of new chemical entities



*Nature Reviews Drug Discovery* **3**, 417-429 (May 2004)

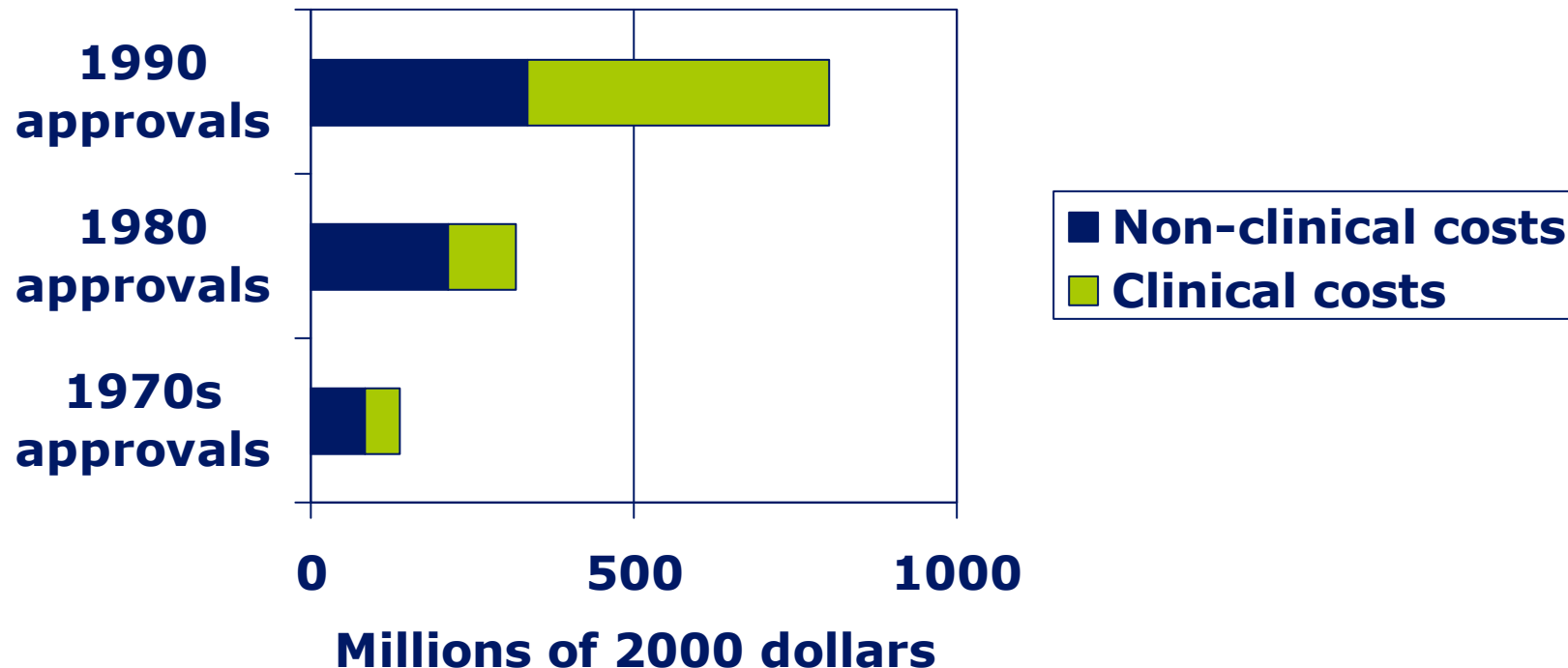


# Drivers of rising clinical costs

- Chronic and complex indications
- Clinical trial size
- Patient recruitment/retention
- Regulatory demands
- Market oriented studies
- Late-stage attrition



# Dramatic increase in capitalized costs

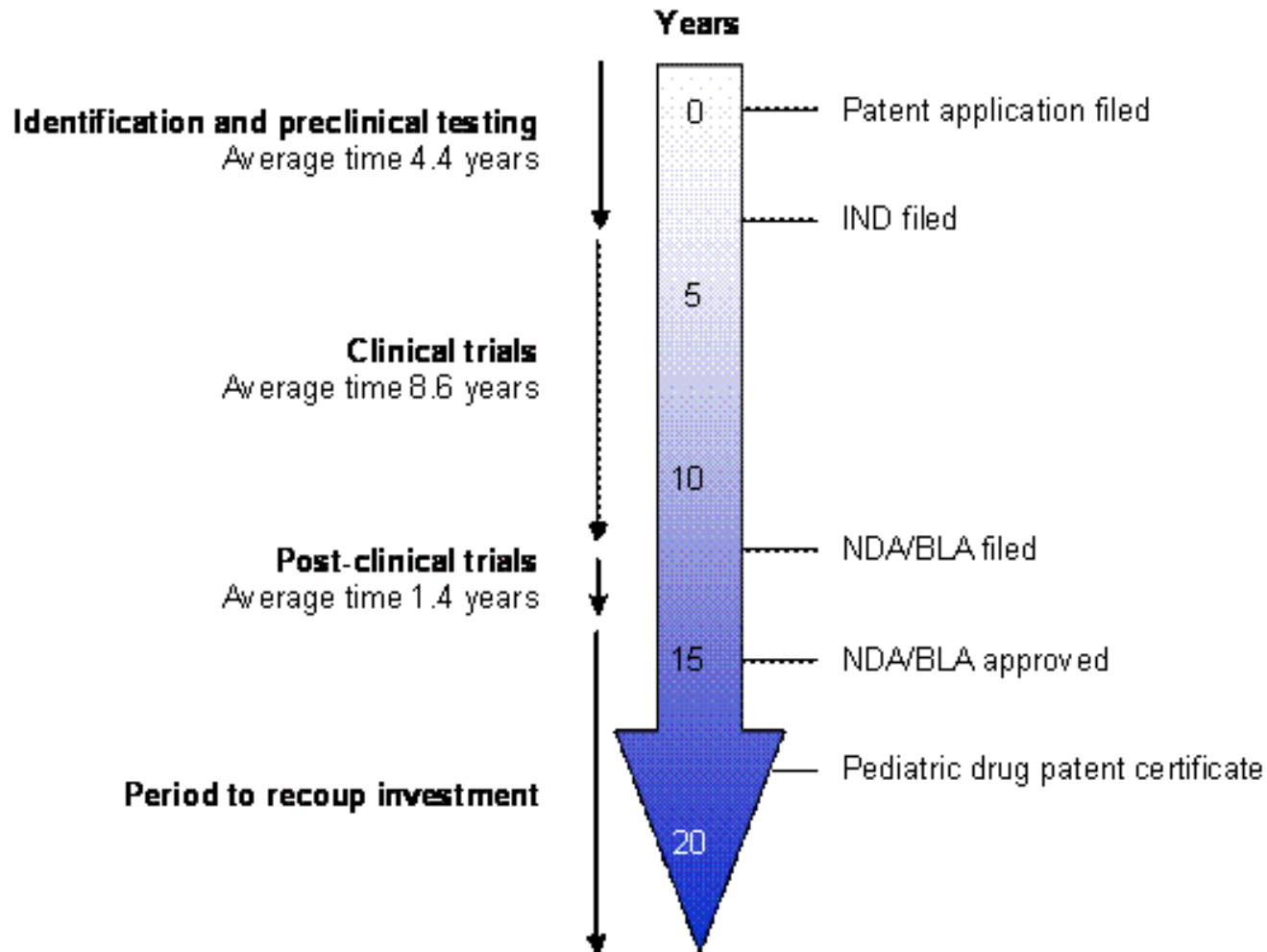


**Source: DiMasi et al., *J Health Econ*, 2003;22:151-185**

# Drugs may be withdrawn after approval

| <b>Drug</b> | <b>Company</b>                 | <b>Year</b> | <b>Adverse effect</b>    | <b>Patient claims</b> | <b>Litigation</b> |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Rezulin     | Warner-Lambert<br>(Pfizer now) | 2000        | Liver failure            | 4.000 cases           | \$15 billion      |
| Vioxx       | Merck                          | 20004       | Heart attacks & failures | 10.000 cases          | \$15-25 billion   |

# “Effective” patent life



- Slide no 19 •
- From: Winning R&D Productivity Strategies. Source: Business Insights; CMR; FDA
- © Business Insights Limited, 2006

# Increasing patent vulnerability

|        | % of 1990 sales with patents expiring between 1990-1994 | % of 1995 sales with patents expiring between 1995-1999 | % of 2000 sales with patents expiring between 2000-2005 |
|--------|---|---|---|
| Europe | 8%  | 14%   | 25%   |
| US     | 10%   | 10%   | 19%   |

Source: Company Data and Goldman Sachs Research estimates

# Product profile important

- Today, a drug needs to have a competitive product profile (in relation to efficacy, safety and/or convenience) in order to get market share and to get reimbursement from national authorities.
- Efficacy and strategic reasons are probably the main attrition factors today.

# Challenges in the Pharma Industry

- Low R&D success rates
- High R&D costs
- Patent expiries
- Short lifecycles for new products
- Increased competition
- Health reforms (cost containment, generics)
- Few blockbusters (<4% of products generate sales of \$500 million or more)